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CONTENTS:

Our plate this month was presented by Mr. A. G. Weeks, Jr., and represents new species from Bolivia. *Dynamine albidula* and *Amarynthis muscolor* were described in the Canadian Entomologist, XXXIII, 266 and 267, 1901, and *Thecla infrequens* and *Hymenitis andreas* in Entomological News, XII, 264 and 265, 1901.

Notes on Derobrachus and Acanthocinus.

BY C. SCHAEFFER, New York.

The description of *Derobrachus forreri* Bates, Biol. Cent. Am., vol. v, p. 230, fits well the examples seen from lower California, which pass very likely in many collections as *D. geminatus* Lec. My attention was called to this species by a specimen in the Edwards collection, Am. Mus. Nat. History, which came from Dr. Horn and was labelled *D. geminatus*. Although a very small specimen, the distinctness of this species on comparison with the true *geminatus* was quite obvious. *Forreri* differs from *geminatus* in the more approximate eyes, narrower neck, antennal joints longer and more slender, especially the first three or four joints, the bispinose ♂ elytra and the tibiæ longitudinally sulcate on the upper as well as on the outer side. The characters mentioned are all constant in the very large series I have seen, and which were mostly all collected by Mr. G. Beyer last year.

While in Philadelphia I looked over Dr. Horn's material, but found not a single specimen of the true *D. geminatus*, all his specimens being from lower California, otherwise the distinctness of the two species would very likely not have escaped him.

Our three species may be separated by the following table:

Sides of thorax with three spines.

Eyes approximate, elytra scabrous with indistinct costæ, apex of ♂ elytra bispinose, tibiæ on the upper side convex.. . **brevicollis.**

Sides of thorax with four spines.

Eyes approximate, the first four antennal joints longer and more slender, elytra smooth with few punctures near base, each elytron at apex bispinose in the males, tibiæ on the upper as well as the outer side longitudinally sulcate. . . . . **forreri.**

Eyes more widely separated, the first four antennal joints generally stouter and shorter, elytra smooth with a few punctures near base, each elytron at apex in the male with only a sutural spine, tibiæ on the upper side convex, outer side sulcate . **geminatus.**

In the larger specimens of *D. geminatus* and *forreri* the difference in the length and stoutness of the first four antennal joints is very pronounced, while the smaller specimens have the joints nearly as in *forreri* but the more approximate eyes, the tibiæ sulcate on the upper side and the bispinose apex of ♂ elytra, which are all very constant characters, will easily separate *D. forreri* from *D. geminatus*.

A similar confusion of two species is found under *Acanthocinus obsoletus* Oliv. The true *obsoletus* has each elytron obliquely prolonged, pointed in the males and somewhat rounded in the females, and is found from the northern parts of America to South Carolina; the type came from the last locality. The other form has the elytra broadly rounded at apex in both sexes and, as I am told by Mr. Leng, was considered by our authorities to be Kirby's *Grophisurus* (*Acanthocinus*) *pusillus*, which was put in synonomy of *obsoletus* on the authority of Mr. Bates, who stated that the type was a poorly developed specimen of *A. obsoletus* Oliv. If our identification of the insect is correct, *A. pusillus* Kirby has to be restored to our lists as a good species, otherwise a new name has to be given to this form. It differs from *obsoletus*, besides the different form of the apices of elytra, in having the punctures at the base of the

elytra finer and more closely placed, the vestiture, especially in fresh specimens, much denser, nearly concealing the punctuation of the elytra, and the markings always more confused. This species seems to be confined more to the northern parts of our continent, all the specimens I have seen came from Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The punctures at the base of the elytra in *A. obsoletus* Oliv. are larger and more sparsely placed, the vestiture not dense, showing the punctuation very plainly, the markings are always better defined. Of both species I have seen about forty specimens and found the characters mentioned very constant; even in a few very small males of *obsoletus* the obliquely pointed apices of the elytra are very prominent and show no sign of becoming rounded.

Concerning Bees.

By Henry L. Viereck.

Andrena fulvipennis Sm.

Process of labrum divided into two small shining tubercles, mandibles broad. Thorax almost uniformly roughened.

♀.—Length 9 mm. Front striate, occiput very finely sculptured, dull, clypeus with distinct punctures irregularly but somewhat closely arranged, the longitudinal median impunctate area almost obsolete, noticeable more by the slight elevation of the clypeus along the middle. The third joint of antennæ almost as long as joints four, five and six. Pubescence of head short and close, pale ochreous, frontal foveæ with a pale brown sericeous lining. Dorsulum finely sculptured, with short, stiff black hairs arising from the poorly defined punctures, central line and parapsidal grooves faintly impressed on anterior half of the mesonotum. The lateral smooth lines prominent, shining, the surface around them also more shining than that of the rest of the dorsulum. The pleuræ around the tubercles with a rich ochreous pubescence, on the inferior half the hairs are more like those on the head. Sculpture of scutellum much like that of dorsulum, postscutellum with a fringe of pale ochreous hairs. Metathorax dull, the surface distinctly roughened, enclosure not defined, floccus of metapleuræ pale, strongly developed. Wings fuscous, uniformly clouded, nervures almost black, stigma pale brown, second recurrent nervure received by the second submarginal cell at or a little before the middle. Abdomen uniformly dull, microscopically granular. Fringe on first dorsal segment almost obsolete, that on second, third and fourth segments thick, very distinct, ochreous. Anal fimbria abundant, dull brown. Pubescence of femora pale, that of tibiæ and tarsi brownish to fuscous. Black. Tibial spurs whitish, tarsal claws brownish.